

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.	
COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sherriff.....	James W. Waskay
Clerk.....	James W. Waskay
Register.....	James W. Waskay
Treasurer.....	James W. Waskay
Prosecuting Attorney.....	James W. Waskay
Judge of Probate.....	James W. Waskay
C. C. Court.....	James W. Waskay
SUPERVISORS.	
Grove Township.....	James W. Waskay
South Branch.....	James W. Waskay
Beaver Creek.....	James W. Waskay
Maple Forest.....	James W. Waskay
Grayling.....	James W. Waskay
Frederic.....	James W. Waskay
St. Louis.....	James W. Waskay
Center Plain.....	James W. Waskay

## STRIKE IS AT AN END.

### TRAINS AT CHICAGO NOW RUNNING AS USUAL.

From Every Direction Come Reports of Men Returning to Work, and Both Passenger and Freight Traffic Resuming Normal Conditions—For Abstraction.

### Peace Is Over.

The great railway strike is at an end. Trains on all roads are moving. Passenger trains are again on time, and freight traffic is rapidly becoming regular. The railroad companies have called a halt to the importation of new men to take the places of strikers. They claim to have manned all the important vacancies with competent men, and that the operation of the various roads is rapidly assuming normal smoothness. It is said by the general managers that there are now enough applicants for work in Chicago to supply remaining vacancies, and that no necessity exists for bringing in more men from other labor centers.

On some of the roads it is pretty well known, though "officially" denied, that in the employment of men the strikers are being discriminated against. On other roads a more generous spirit prevails and the old men are given the preference, though without exception the companies say they will stand by the new men who came forward at the risk of their lives (as they believed) and took the places of the strikers.

In the scramble among former employees to get back their jobs some amusing incidents crop out. The president of one of the largest corporations was running through the excursions piled upon his employees, and planning how it happened that they had not reported for duty the last two or three weeks, and found that out of 135 communications, thirty-two related to births in the family and the consequent strain of sickness and misfortune.

On comparing notes it was learned that the employing officials on every other road were overwhelmed with similar excuses, which led them to the conclusion that strikers have an extraordinary stimulating effect on population statistics. The epidemic of sickness in the families of strikers who want to get back to work is widespread and includes relatives of all degrees, from wives, children, mothers and fathers to thirty-second cousins by marriage or adoption.

Quiet Everywhere.

Reports from all over the country indicate that the greatest labor disturbance which ever occurred in this or in any other country is at an end, and it may be said to the credit of the authorities that the trouble was suppressed with comparatively little bloodshed. Happily the struggle between the armed representatives of order and the lawless mob, defying law, destroying property and obstructing the operation of the railroads centering in the great town of Illinois did not materialize to any great extent.

For those not disposed to reason the presence of an army of 10,000 men in Chicago had a quieting effect, as the troops had orders to shoot to kill, when law breakers set out to burn and pillage the property of the railroad companies. Undoubtedly their presence did much to keep the turbulent in subjection. And it must be confessed that the regulars bore themselves like brave soldiers in refraining from shooting when provocation to do so was very near.

### Cleveland for Arbitration.

It is reported from Washington that the President will appoint a commission, by the authority given him by the arbitration act of 1888, to investigate the labor troubles at Chicago and elsewhere and report to the President and Congress. This determination on the part of the President was arrived at after an interview with Secretary-Treasurer Hayes of the Knights of Labor, McGuire and French of the Executive Committee and Mr. Schenck, laborer, who were introduced to the President by Senator Kyle, and who came bearing credentials from the American Railway Union, the Pullman employees, and several labor leaders. The President was discussing the various features of the situation for more than an hour the President promised that if the leaders would return to Chicago and use their influence toward restoring peace and order he would appoint the commission as soon as the disturbances had ceased to such an extent as to render a careful, thoughtful investigation possible.

### SPIRIT OF THE STRIKE.

To Contemplate Such an Uprising Would Be Dangerous to the Country.

Just when the bituminous coal miners' strike had been settled and it began to look as there was some hope of the railroad companies being able enough to keep them out of the hands of revolvers, the wheels on every road from the eastern slope of the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast were either actually stopped, or active preparations were under way to bring them to a standstill. Never was the action of the railroad officials more important, never were the principles involved more vital. The annual traffic revenue of the railroads of the United States amounts to considerable more than a thousand million dollars. It was proposed to stop this revenue and in so doing to cripple or destroy every business enterprise throughout the country which is dependent upon the railroads for transportation, while a few head-bored labor leaders settled a question of difference which has arisen wholly outside of the management of the railroad companies themselves.

It was absolutely of no consequence whether the position taken by Mr. Pullman, or the Pullman Palace Car Company, was right or wrong; that question was in no way involved. To raise it to the dignity of a moment's consideration is to concede that the leaders of any labor organization have a right to stop the turning of the wheels on 150,000 miles of railroad, while they settled a dispute with the manufacturer of axle grease without the liberal use of move trains. Or the might might pick a quarrel with a wheel manufacturer and then insist that all the wheels made by the concern should be taken off and replaced by others, before the trains would be allowed to run again. Indeed, these propositions would be reasonable than the recent demand made, for there

## BIG STRIKE OF 1877.

### UPRISING WHICH ENDED IN ANARCHY AND DEATH.

It Began on the B. & O.—Martinburg, W. Va. Was the Scene of First Violence—Pittsburg Experienced a Reign of Terror—Chicago Put Down the Mob.

### Invited East and West.

The strike growing out of the Pullman controversy recalls vividly the deeds of violence of the year 1877, when the whole country was involved. The strike of '77 occurred also in July and had its beginning in the East. On the 11th of the month engineers and firemen on the Baltimore and Ohio at Martinsburg, W. Va., left their posts, and in less than twenty hours the whole Baltimore and Ohio system was idle. The Pennsylvania and Erie lines soon became involved, and within a week the strike was inaugurated in thirteen States. Before Aug. 1, 15,000 men had resisted constitutional authority, blood had been shed in Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. The President of the United States had resorted to proclamation, calling forth the Federal troops, thirteen Governors had exercised similar powers to summon the militia, and scenes of devastation and murder unequalled in American since the civil war had been enacted at Pittsburg and other cities.

### STATUE OF GEN. HANCOCK.

Set Up at Gettysburg in That Soldier's Honor.

The State of Pennsylvania has given \$100,000 for the erection of three statues on the field of Gettysburg and one of them of Gen. John Sedgwick Hancock. The statue cast in this last has just been finished by the artist, E. Edwin Elwell, of New York, and this will now be cast in bronze. The statue will stand on Cemetery Hill, where



THE HANCOCK STATUE.

with Gen. Howard and his staff Gen. Hancock discussed the battle. The figure is supposed to represent him in the act of telling his associates that the "birds of the battle" were on Round Top. The sculptor's idea has been to represent the intellectual characteristics of the commander, and not the merely physical. The height of the horse is six feet, the height of the rider is seven feet. The horse stands on a well designed architectural pith, the work of a friend of the sculptor. On each side is a cartoon bearing on one the name "Hancock" and on the other the name "Hancock".

### QUEBEC'S OLD WALLS.

The Famous Old Citadel Fast Falling Into Ruins.

The old walls of the Citadel at Quebec are famous, and are among the most interesting historical monuments of the continent. A report is current that in places they have fallen into decay, and that some of the secret underground passages, which were used by the British during the siege of 1759, have been discovered. The walls are in a state of ruin, and the city has become filled up and absolutely useless.

Before the withdrawal of British troops from Canada twenty years ago the city of Quebec was a fortress of the first importance. The city was built on a rocky point, and the fortifications were of the most formidable character. The city was captured by the British in 1759, and the walls were built up and the city was made a fortress of the first importance.

Three little boys at Fort Wayne, Ind., saw a woman push a man into the St. Mary's river in that city. The man was drowned, and the woman was drowned after him and both were drowned.

## DEBS UNDER ARREST.

### LEADERS OF THE STRIKE ARE INDICTED.

Charged with Conspiracy Against the United States—Released in \$10,000 Bail—Letters and Papers are Seized at the Union's Headquarters.

### Work of the Federal Grand Jury.

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### WORKERS FOR CHRIST.

The Christian Endeavor Convention at Cleveland, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Notwithstanding the uncertain conditions of travel incident to the great railroad strike, it is estimated that 20,000 strangers attended the Christian Endeavor convention in Cleveland, Ohio. Every one of this number was anxious to see a place in the doors of the Sangerfest Building, and long before 10 o'clock on the opening day every seat and every available inch of standing-room in the hall was occupied. Those who could not get in were disappointed.

### DRINK LEMONADE.

Dignified Senators Get Away with Twenty-five Gallons Daily.

Five or six dozen quarts of apollinaris water and about a box of lemons are consumed every day in making lemonade for the use of the Senate in hot weather.

### NEW YORK TO PARIS BY LAND.

The Adventurous Project of the Daring Earl of Dunmore.

Charles Franklin Murray, Earl of Dunmore, is in Montreal, Can., making plans for a remarkable journey from New York to Paris, by way of Alaska and Siberia. He is a member of the Hudson Bay Company for equipment for his expedition. It may be impossible to go from New York to Paris by land, but the Earl of Dunmore says he will come pretty near accomplishing the feat. He will make his way to Alaska by land, cross to Siberia at a season of the year when the strait is frozen over, and travel across Siberia to Europe. He has not calculated how long it will take to make the journey, but he says he will make it if he is permitted to live.

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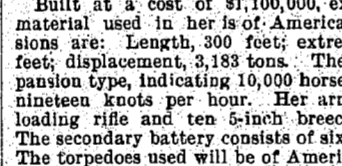
O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

province, and not altogether inappropriately, since a large part of it lies within the Arctic Zone. Yet almost tropical conditions prevail in the southern part of it. Mosquitoes and other insect pests are inconceivably numerous, and vegetation is

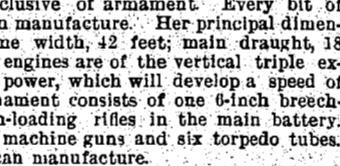
**The Spanish Version.**  
In a recent Spanish book of travel, "Costumbres Yankkees; Viajes por la America del Norte," by Jose Sanchez Somano, is the following account of the origin of Boston common: "A great philanthropist, named Common, had the happy idea of presenting the children of Boston with a leafy grove of great trees."

## UNITED STATES S



**Marlborough's Gifts.**

HIP "CINCINNATI."



\_\_\_\_\_

workmen leaving town.  
 (The following conversations have been

the exciting pleasure of shooting the rapids in Indian canoes.

MERCHANT—I missed you from the



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican County Convention

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, July 23th, 1894, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Grand Rapids, July 31st, and to the Congressional and District Conventions, if they shall be called, and to attend to such other business as may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Maple Forest,	3	Grayling,	18
Frederick,	2	Ball,	2
Grove,	2	South Branch,	2
Blaine,	2	Center Plains,	3
Beaver Creek,	3		

JOHN STALEY,  
C. W. SMITH, CHAIRMAN CO. COM. Secretary.

If the protective features that have been added to the Wilson bill in the Senate are eliminated in conference, the Republicans will resort to all the means in their power to defeat it.

The fact that the Pullman operatives were able to deposit an aggregate of \$400,000 in bank while they were being so grossly wronged by their employer is curious, to say the least.—Globe-Democrat.

The "infamous" McKinley bill lowered the price of sugar to consumers 2 cents on the pound. The new "tariff reform" measure of the free trade party will increase the price to consumers by just that amount. Wait and see.—Clipper.

The House is not asked to concur in amendments to the Wilson bill but to accept another and a radically different measure as a substitute for it; and it remains to be seen if that body will thus submit to Senatorial dictation.—Globe-Democrat.

Why did not Debs order all of the closed factories in the country to resume operations and to employ a certain number of men at wages to be fixed by themselves? That would be entirely consistent with what he is doing in the case of the Pullman company.—Globe-Democrat.

The Globe-Democrat polled 366 of the 900 delegates to the National Convention of Republican Clubs at Denver, last week, asking their preferences for President in 1896. The result was a majority for William McKinley of Ohio, for whom 587 delegates voted. Ex-Speaker Reed was the next choice with 142 votes, and 23 were for Ex-President Harrison.

With accurate and far reaching foresight the chairman of the Michigan democratic state convention, in calling that body to order the other day, said: "We are not here to nominate a winning ticket." A similar advance announcement of the situation introduced in other Democratic conventions this year would prevent a great deal of unpleasant misunderstanding.—N. Y. Press.

The junior Senator from New York should select for his motto, "I am a Trojan." He secured for the town of Troy a protective 125 per cent on colars and cuffs and 100 per cent on the ale he manufactures himself. Then he voted aye on the tariff bill. Senator Murphy is not one of the visionaries trying to regulate the world. He is for Murphy and old Rensselaer County.—Globe-Democrat.

It is marvelous that Debs' dupes can not see that they are hitting their heads against a wall. Most of the damage will be done to the heads. A few days hence, when these dupes find the places filled which they vacated for no reason only to gratify Debs' vanity, and discover that they are out of work, with a prospect of remaining out for months to come, they will curse their blindness and cowardice in obeying his orders.—Globe-Democrat.

Among the candidates mentioned for a place on the State ticket, is Hop. T. B. Dunstan, of Houghton County, for Lieut. Governor. He is eminently fitted for the place, by experience in both House and Senate, and by ability. He is a gentleman of fine presence, a good presiding officer and an orator. He is in close touch with the industrial element of the State and a man on whose personal record no stain ever attached.

The excitement of the anarchist boycott in Chicago has attracted the people from Congress, which is arranging to do incalculably more harm to the Nation and its commerce than all the Debses and Sovereigns can do. The agitation of the latter is only a summer madness which the loyal people will soon cure, while the former is forging the handcuffs for the arms of the Nation's industry that will render them comparatively powerless for three years to come.—Liber Ocean

If Debs had tied up the Democratic party before it brought so much trouble and distress on the country he might fairly claim the credit of a public benefactor.—Globe-Democrat.

The "One term, and old Soldier" idea of certain malcontents in the republican party does not seem to materialize very fast. Some other time it may work, but not this year. The president of thirty years, and the greater fact that the mass of the people demand the renomination of Gov. Rich, makes it a certainty that he will be renominated, and elected by an overwhelming majority.

### Thanked for Their Offer.

Lansing, Mich., Special Telegram July 7.—The G. A. R. posts at Ann Arbor and Otsego having tendered Governor Rich their services if needed to preserve law and order, the following reply was telegraphed them this morning:

"Your patriotic tender of services if needed in the present trouble is hereby acknowledged. In the name of the people of this state, to whom you have once rendered such valiant services, I extend you sincere thanks and appreciation. It is, however, hoped and believed that the necessity will not arise when your services so generously tendered will be required."

### The Story of a Year.

The statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year just ended shows a deficit of nearly \$70,000,000; and it would be \$18,000,000 more but for the saving of that amount by the withholding of pensions that ought to have been paid. During this period the bonded public debt was increased by \$80,000,000, bringing the aggregate up to the dimensions of a billion, or, actual figures, \$1,016,894,816. In other words, the national debt, which was steadily diminished under Republican rule, has been increased for the first time since the close of the war, with the probability that still another addition will have to be made to it in order to meet accrued obligations. The Treasury gold fund has been reduced to about \$65,000,000, after having been replenished to the extent of \$89,000,000 by the sale of bonds; and for several months past the clouds of public creditors have been delayed for want of money to meet them. Thus in a year of profound peace, and in the absence of any extraordinary demand, the Government has run behind at the rate of over \$5,750,000 a month, and has been forced to go into the market as a borrower in order to pay its ordinary expenses and to protect its imperiled credit. Such is the story told by the official figures; and certainly it is a most unpleasant one.—Globe-Democrat.

### The Logic of the Strike.

The object of the present strike is supposed to be the adjustment of a dispute between the Pullman company employees at a comparatively unimportant town in Illinois. But the truth is, strictly speaking, that there is no dispute pending, and no question involved that can be considered a legitimate point of controversy. It is a contest in which all the fighting is being done on one side, while the other remains in a passive position, insisting that the matter is settled so far as it is concerned. In other words, the strikers have no cause of complaint against the Pullman company except that it has preferred to suspend work in its car factory at Pullman rather than to pay the wages demanded by the men employed there. It is not trying to compel those men to return to its service on the former terms, or on any terms; it is not attempting to put other men in their places at reduced wages. They were told that such would be the result if they persisted in their refusal to continue work at the prices they were receiving. For reasons of their own, they chose to strike, whereupon the factory was closed and so the situation has remained.

There is certainly no process of reasoning by which intelligent men can convince themselves that this justifies a general blocking of the railroad system and a serious interruption of all kinds of business. The right of the Pullman company to quit manufacturing cars is indisputable, and that is the only offense with which it stands charged when the matter is candidly and impartially considered. There is no other issue presented by the original conditions of the affair. That is the logic of the strike, if a movement based upon the denial of such a right can be called logical; and the public is being subjected to grave injury by way of pretended retaliation upon the part of the Pullman company. Its cars are leased by the railroads for a series of years, and it can collect its rental whether they are run or not. There is no point of view, in short, from which the undertaking can be justified, since its whole tendency is to hurt people who have nothing to do with the grievance, real or alleged, of those who are engaged in it. If the strikers would stop listening to mischievous and irresponsible leaders, and exercise the principle of thinking for themselves, they could not fail to see that their position is one they can not afford to occupy, and that they are doing the cause of labor much more harm than good.—Globe-Democrat.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR THE WEEKS CORRESPONDING WITH THE PRESENT—IN THE History of Grayling.

1879.  
Election held to locate county seat. Grayling led, receiving a majority of 152. Riot at Frederic between lumbermen and river men. Dr. N. H. Traver appointed deputy postmaster. Red ribbon meeting at the School House. Fishing party from Indianapolis, report a catch of over one thousand and Grayling. Nicholas Shellenbarger fell out of his boat while fishing. Had a narrow escape. J. L. Sorenson, of Manistee, visiting with his brother F. W. Sorenson.

1881.  
Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Babbitt, a son. J. O. Hadley won second prize at a glass ball shooting match. Thos. Woodfield purchases house of Mack Taylor. Court House fence painted. Walt Denning left Grayling. Addition to N. Michelson's house, south of river, being built by Forbes & Taylor. Hammer stolen from a boat at Mud Lake, belonging to A. D. Colestock.

1882.  
Messrs. Hanson & Michelson go to Manistee, on business. Mrs. J. M. Finn returned from a visit with friends outside. E. Bangle caught a ten pound Pickerel. Huckleberries reported fine and commenced coming into market. Sugar in Grayling costs from 9 to 14 cents per pound. \$1035 raised toward building a Methodist church. Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Rose, a son, and to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ball, a daughter. Death of Lottie Cobb, of Maple Forest, on the 11th, age 15 years.

1883.  
Marriage of R. Larson, of the Manistee House. Huckleberries 10 cents per quart. County Clerk Bell moved into his new residence. N. Michelson called to Manistee by the serious illness of a brother. Contract for fence and sidewalk around School House awarded to J. M. Finn. W. Keough, of Jonesville, a guest of O. Palmer. J. Steekert, of South Branch, lost a fine horse.

1884.  
J. O. Hadley's residence on Ogema street, approaching completion. N. Michelson and family returned from their Western trip. L. Jensen commences the building of a residence. Huckleberry crop reported very light. Two screws built for Potts Lumber Co. 10 x 65. Arrival of a new dress-maker, Miss S. A. Collins, of Lapeer. J. S. Harrington and family go to Midland. W. A. Masters builds a new house. W. O. Bradford arrives from Ohio, and locates on Sec. 4, Town 27. Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander, died on the 11th.

1885.  
Sid. Claggett lost his cat. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Phil Mosher, a son. F. C. Hicks, visits his brother, G. H. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Roffe, of Clyde, N. Y., arrive in Grayling. Miss Williams went to Mackinaw, to rusticate. Death of infant child, of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Love. Masters goes fishing every day to give Cong. Fisher a chance to remove him. E. N. Salling, of Manistee, in town. John Staley and son, of Caro, go down the river, fishing. No tidings of Sid's Kittens. Circus in town, but was a gigantic fraud.

1886.  
Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Benson, a son. Night crew at mill laid off. 116 Graylingites went to Bay City to visit Barnum's show. Dr. Roffe making his annual visit to sell lots. First Huckleberries sold by C. Frantz, at 12 cents per quart. J. S. Seely and son of J. Staley go down the river. J. H. Edgcombe and family leave Grayling. Call for Democratic caucus, and County Convention. Pioneer Pic Nic, at Portage Lake, advertised.

1887.  
Fred Culver spent Sunday at home. Good boy. C. C. French, of Bloomsburg, Pa., the guest of J. Staley. F. Hicks and W. A. Masters caught four large Pickerel in School Section Lake. Mrs. Southworth, of Coldwater, guest of Miss Williams. Rev. Edwards scrubbed the M. E. church. 416 bushels of Huckleberries shipped from Grayling, during one week. Two bears seen close to town, by Garrett Meade. Collection taken up at Methodist church for Indian huckleberry pickers. Grayling Chapter, R. A. M. organized. Pioneer pic nic advertised.

1888.  
R. Hanson and son visit Bay City. I. M. Sibley commences work on his addition to Court House. Messrs. F. Bell, E. Hartwick and M. Hanson returned from the Upper Peninsula. N. P. Olson's boy turned out to be a girl. Our mistake not his. J. L. Wild returned from a ten days trip to Detroit. Father of Rev. James visiting him. Camp of Sons of Veterans organized. A man named Newman knocked down and robbed close to town. Young people of Presbyterian church give their first social. Miss E. A. Culver purchases the property of M. J. Connine.

1889.  
Huckleberries ten cents per quart. C. W. Wright sells his meat market to John London. Frank Hadly appointed night policeman. Walter Babbitt and family, of Kalamazoo, here on a visit. E. Hartwick went to West Point. R. Hanson and G. B. Sander son appointed administrators of estate



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THE EVENING NEWS,  
DETROIT.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

of D. London. J. Staley returned from Bay View. O. Palmer went to Lansing. W. R. C. sells Ice Cream at residence of J. Staley. Mrs. W. O. Braden and children return from Genesee County. Prof. Hubbard placed in jail for beating his wife. A prominent democrat of prohibition proclivities entices parties into saloons, and then fleeces them.

1890.  
Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Merz, a daughter. Mrs. N. Michelson returned from Bay View. Mrs. D. Trotter makes friends in Bay City, a visit. Mrs. J. Staley and daughter Mary went to Bay View. L. Fournier returned from a trip to Detroit. Mrs. C. W. Smith and son visiting her parents in Flushing. Miss Lillie and Jennie Salling, of Manistee, guests of Mrs. N. P. Salling. Frank Bell, F. Culver and S. Odell go on a fishing excursion.

1891.  
Miss Anna Clark went to Bay View. Mrs. Michelson and sons went to Bay View. Thor. Bjornson went to Lewis-ton to work for the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps go to their farm in Bay County, for a week. Mrs. A. H. Towlsley goes to Flint, on a visit to her parents. A. H. Marsh engaged to deliver and receive express, by the Express Co. J. F. Kelley opens a Tin Smith Shop in the Mitchell building. W. Keough and wife, of Jonesville, guests of O. Palmer.

1892.  
Mrs. Henry Bauman went to Ne-gawnee on a visit. Misses Fannie and Mary Staley and Nora Masters go to Bay View. First load of hay for the season, brought \$15.00 per ton. Mrs. S. G. Taylor goes to Tawas. Miss Maggie Hanson and Miss Mamie Erb go to Bay View. Conductor Richards moves his family to Bay City. Miss McDougall returns to Canada from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Benkelman. Death of Mrs. Charlotte Spaulding, aged 53 years.


1893.  
H. Feldhauser returned from a visit to his fatherland. Ice Cream Social at residence of J. C. Hanson, benefit of M. E. Church. Miss Elsa Butler went to Bay View. Rev. Taylor returned from Bay View. John Staley went to Bay View. Lient. Hartwick and large party went down the An-Sable fishing. O. T. Jerome resumes former position in freight office. Death of G. W. Love, in his 73d year. Lightning struck barn of O. Palmer.

It looks as if either the United States of America or the American Railway Union would have to go—and, if that is the alternative, the United States will continue to do business at the old stand.—New York Press.

### GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

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Grayling, Michigan. O. PALMER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &C.  
Grayling, Michigan, April 18, '94.  
I shall carry this year a larger stock of Wagons, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Drills, Reapers, Mowers, Cultivators, Planters, &c., than was ever before shown in Northern Michigan, and can make prices to suit the times. I believe I know the needs of this section and am prepared to supply them. Call and examine the most improved implements on the market.  
O. PALMER.



# The Avalanche

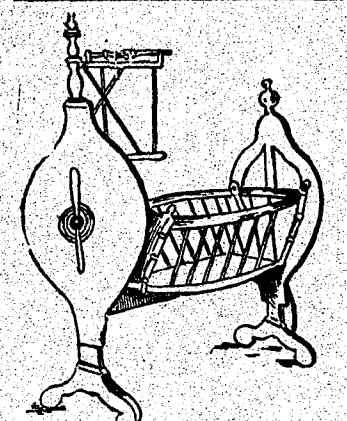
O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## BABIES YELL AT THEM

SOME RIDICULOUS INVENTIONS FOR THEIR COMFORT.

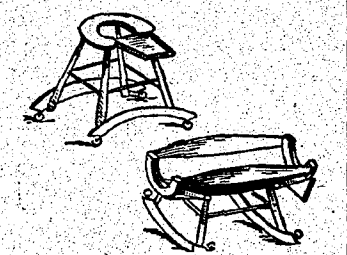
Combined Cradle and Walker That Worked with a Spring—A Gaudy Jumper Designed to Imitate Trotting on Mother's Knees—Whirligig Creepers.

Many have been patented. From the baby's point of view the inventor is a mighty mean man and anything but a benefactor to the human race. The numerous double, back-action, spring-lock contrivances piled up in the dingy corners of the Patent Office, every one of which it was intended should be palmed off



WINDS UP LIKE A CLOCK.

upon the infant as a substitute for a mother's arms, has prejudiced him against the man with an idea to exchange for an annuity, and he wants none of him or his. A baby wants no patent nurse, even if it may have soft pillows, flimsy canopy and music-box attachment. For him the good, old-fashioned way is best, and when one of the crazy combinations is tried on him it is no wonder he kicks the air with a pair of chubby little feet and yells the roof off the house. Jumpers, walkers, tenders, creepers, cradles, and several too complicated to belong to any special class are just a few of those things which have

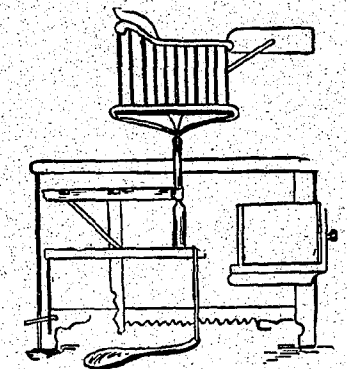


AN 1870 COMBINATION.

combined to make the baby's life a sore trial.

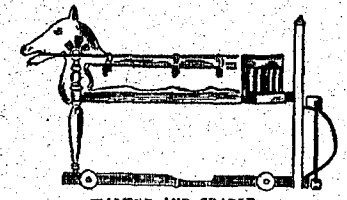
The first American production, really the genesis of the cradle, was never patented, though it was used extensively in some portions of the country. This was the sugar trough, made and used at a time when the sturdy father was literally hewing a home out of the forest. A length of the maple tree, split in the center, stripped of its bark and hollowed out—that was all there was to it, but, crude as it was, it served the purpose and allowed the mother to attend to other duties in this busy time of home-making. In spare moments, the father constructed a more elaborate affair, box-shaped and fitted with roughly fashioned rockers, and then the trough was relegated to its former service of holding the sweet sap from the sugar tree. At this stage the inventor got a firm hold on the idea, and it was no time at all until there were enough articles in this line to make two generations of babies miserable.

J. H. Brown, of New York, got an early start with his combined cradle



BABY TENDER.

and walker. He abandoned the old-fashioned rocker and made his little machine work with a spring so it would go up and down with the motion, and noise too, perhaps, of a dump cart. It was only necessary to furnish it with wheels to make a walker out of it, not as good as a one nearly so handy as the ordinary chair, but it gave the inventor the chance to claim a dual virtue for his patent, something essential in addition to an



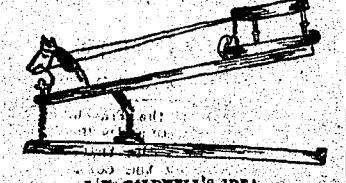
WALKER AND CRADLE.

early start. Mr. Brown never tried it again, and if he ever had any more ideas along this same line he trained them into another channel before they reached the patent stage.

J. H. Caldwell, of somewhere in Massachusetts, came off second best with his jumper. He had an idea that the happiness of the average young American would be complete and the invention a decided success, if he could mechanically produce the motion of a mother's knee when she is "trotting" her offspring. But it

wasn't. Although fitted out like a modern hobby and painted in gorgeous colors it couldn't slog a lullaby or recite Mother Goose, and where is the pleasure of being bounced up and down if these are to be left out? Baby just looked at it and then cried, and this was the commencement of a boycott which made Caldwell's venture unprofitable.

P. H. Hurd, out of the two or three hundred who were at that time regu-

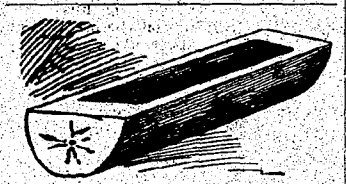


J. H. CALDWELL'S IDEA.

larly producing something that was of no account, got clear off the track when he patented his whirligig, which was supposed to teach the baby to creep, and later to walk. There was never any litigation in regard to infringement of this patent; its life was as short as that of a sand-fly, and it didn't take the inventor much longer than that to find out that the million dollars of so which loomed up on the horizon the day he made application had taken wings.

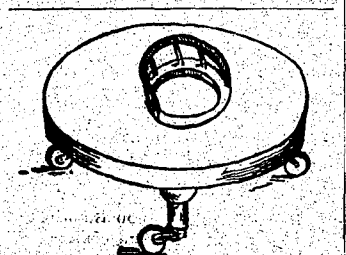
J. S. Brown, of Michigan, who, by the way, is the relative of the Brown of the "Whirligig" fame, had a similar experience with his baby tender. It was a thrashing-machine looking affair, that worked with a treadle and might have been constructed from the remains of a dilapidated feed-cutter, for all the beauty and symmetry it combined, but he got a patent on it. Any self-respecting father would raise the whole neighborhood if such a thing were wheeled into his presence, says the Chicago Tribune, and the irate father would probably hunt for the inventor with a large double-barreled gun, and it is well to be better off for Brown than that the demand for his tender was exceedingly limited.

Along about this time the paragon



AN OLD FASHIONED CRADLE.

of the whole lot was born, but like its predecessors it vanished before any great number of people had an opportunity to test it and say swear words at the originator. It was all thought out in the Maine woods. In that country, babies and dairies are unmistakable signs of thrift and E. Whitman couldn't understand why the cradle and churn should not be more closely affiliated, so he combined the two. It might have worked all right and the hand that rocked the cradle in addition to ruling the world could, at the same time, have carried on the more vulgar occupation of making nice prints of yellow butter for the huckster, only the cream was never ready to churn when the baby cried, and when the dasher was fitted in and everything ready in the manufacturing department, the baby was invariably asleep or on its good behavior. This is the little point that E. Whitman failed to con-



MR. WHITMAN'S PROPELLER.

sider, so he buried his regrets and went back to the plow, leaving a clear field.

As a usual thing when inventors find a clear field they tax their twenty-candle power ideas to covering the entire ground, so as to leave nothing for the man in their wake but lawsuits. J. Erickson was one of these. He invented a baby-walker with a barrel-stave crib combination warranted to take all care and worry from a mother's mind—that is, providing the little monarch of the household would put up with it. But, like E. Whitman, he overlooked one important feature. The walker should have been adjustable for the use of the father until the baby was large enough to push it around and break all the bric-a-brac in the house.

Rabbits in Australia.

Mr. Walter Dalrymple, fervent recently delivered an illustrated lecture to a large audience at the Imperial Institute, London, on "The Rabbit Plague in Australia." The lecturer said it was at the period of the highest prosperity of Australia and New South Wales that a patriotic gentleman thought it would be a good thing to import a few rabbits into the colony, as they would serve for food and for sport.

He accordingly imported three pairs of rabbits, and they were turned loose. It was not long before it was found that the district in question had been transformed into a gigantic rabbit warren. Indeed, it was discovered that a single pair of rabbits, under favorable circumstances, would in three years have a progeny numbering 13,718,000. Sir Saul Samuel, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said the government of New South Wales had 1,800 schemes sent in when the £25,000 reward was offered, but none of them were really of a practical nature, and the reward was withdrawn.

Rubber Tires.

In the use of rubber tires for bicycles it must be borne in mind that no oil, varnish or grease should be allowed to touch them. Oil is an enemy to rubber. Care in this respect should be had in applying the oil to bearings.

Vast Interests.

Commissioner of Labor Wright reports that there are 5,833 building and loan associations in the United States, with total net assets of \$540,607,694.

## OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

The more people try to put down liquor the more it seems to go to the head.—Yonkers Statesman.

POLICE JUSTICE—"What's your business?" Culprit—"Machinist." Police Justice—"What predict?"—Town Topics.

PEOPLE who thrust their private sorrow upon the world by using mourning envelopes should be arrested for blackmail.—Siftings.

PEOPLE who go to grand hotels have much to put up with; and they who ride in crowded street cars have to stand a great deal.—Pleasure.

Isn't it about time to answer that letter of Uncle John's from Squint-teecute Corners that he wrote you last December?—Philadelphia Call.

THIS marrying of rich American heiresses by foreign noblemen has a kind of longing for the dollar of the daddies in it.—Philadelphia Times.

BUT—"I hear they are going to call his royal niblets Gotham, Jr." Cub—"How's that?" Bub—"Because he's another new York."—Boston Herald.

HUSBAND (very late from the club)—Hum! I told you not to sit up for me. Wife (sweetly)—I didn't. I got up to see the sun rise.—New York Weekly.

"We have caught our defaulting book-keeper," said one merchant to another. "Then he is now a spotted adder," replied the latter.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

GUIDE—Now, you will have to be careful; many a tourist has broken his neck at this spot. Gent (to his wife)—Augusta, you go first.—Spare Moments.

MRS. POWELL—I have such an indulgent husband! Mrs. Cameron (spitefully)—Yes, so Justin tells me; but he sometimes indulges too much, doesn't he?—Fun.

TEACHER—"Define 'unsophisticated.'" Bright Boy—"Unsophisticated" means a boy who thinks circus season raises the price of lemons."—Street and Smith's.

JILSON says he thinks a good many women are demanding the ballot with the idea that they are going to get curl-papers at the expense of the State.—Buffalo Courier.

THE first thing a man does when he finds that a counterfeit dollar has been passed on him is to study out something to spend it for immediately.—Arkansas Traveler.

ERRIS (to auntie, who has been reading aloud stories from the Old Testament)—"Yes, auntie, it's a very nice book, but I think it's more fit for boys."—Fall Mail Gazette.

"How," writes a distracted parent to this office, "shall I convince my daughter that the young man she goes with is a worthless rake?" Have her marry him.—Acheson Globe.

"This seems to be a genuine case of buoyant spirits," remarked the wreck-er, as he hauled in the basket of champagne which had floated to shore from the sinking ship.—Buffalo Courier.

"What does a Welsh rarebit look like?" "On a plate it is a symphony in gold, but when you are asleep it is a five-eyed elephant with eight feet, all planted on your chest."—Tid-Bits.

TRAMP (entering taxidermist's)—"Do you stuff all kinds of animals here?" Taxidermist—"Why, yes." Tramp—"Well, I wish you would stuff me with a good dinner."—Harper's Bazar.

LITTLE ETHEL—I wish I had a new doll. Mamma—"Your old doll is as good as ever." Little Ethel—"Well, I'm just as good as ever, too, but the angels gave you a new baby."—Good News.

"I've got a cold or something in my head," was what the simple little chap said. The summer girl, with roguishness demure, replied: "Oh, it must be a cold, I'm sure."—Boston Journal.

MRS. GAUDIE (in the dead of night)—"John, I'm sure there's a burglar at the front door!" Mr. Caudie (sleepily)—"That's all right; he can't get in. You know the latch-key's in my own pocket."—Truth.

"What is the cause of the commotion in the house across the way?" "The son of the old gold-bug that lives there has swallowed a 10-cent silver piece and the old man is nearly wild about it."—Judge.

THE free and unlimited coinage of silver into ice cream and soda water at the ratio of sixteen girls to one man seems to be the popular policy in this town about two hours after dinner.—Washington News.

EVELYN—"Do you think Mr. Blake could be so base as to propose to me for the sake of my money?" Phyllis—"Heaven only knows. It is incredible what necessity will sometimes drive men to do."—Brooklyn Life.

WE have noticed that though all husbands insist it will be all right to take a friend up to dinner without letting their wives know in advance, they grow mighty absent-minded when nearing the house.—Acheson Globe.

A LITTLE fellow had been seriously lectured by his mother and finally sent into the garden to find a switch with which he was to be punished. He returned soon and said: "I could not find a switch, mamma, but here's a stone you can throw at me."—Boston Gazette.

Intelligent Reasoning.

A well-known lawyer on the circuit in the North of England, curious to know how a certain juryman arrived at his verdict, meeting him one day, ventured to ask. "Well," replied he, "I'm a plain man, and I like to be fair to every one. I don't go by what the witnesses say, and I don't go by what the judge says; but I look at the man in the dock, and I say, 'He must have done something or he wouldn't be there,' so I brings 'em all in guilty."

## Which Was Which?

"Do you know, my friend," said the profound-looking man to the dumb-looking fellow, "do you know that there are tendencies at work in this country which, if unchecked, are sucking the life-blood of our institutions?"

"No," said the dumb-looking fellow. "Do you know that the artistic and æsthetic sense of our population is being strangled by a sordid and crass materialism?"

"No," said the dumb-looking fellow.

"Do you mean to say," asked the profound-looking stranger, "that you are not aware of the baneful influences which are at work, the occult, but no less deadly agencies which antagonize our integral perpetuity?"

"No," said the dumb-looking fellow.

"Are you not alarmed, then, my friend, lest these agencies undermine and overthrow this glorious national edifice which our fathers have builded, and for which statesmen have wrought, and yeomen have toiled, and patriots have died?"

"No," said the dumb-looking fellow.

Just then a man came from the rear platform, held out his hand to the dumb-looking fellow, and said: "Hello, Jim! How's your dog?"

"Gosh, Bill, you oughter see that dog," said the man who looked dumb no longer. "You ought to see him. There never was a dog like that dog since the first dog was built. He's got more sense than you an' I an' this 'ere dood together." And he pointed his thumb over his shoulder toward the profound-looking stranger. "More sense than all on us. Set him on track of a rabbit, nose to the ground, tail up, eyes squintin' lightnin', howlin' like a good un. He's a sight with travelin' round the world to see. Best dog you ever see. Got a brain on him like Disraeli, but he's got less. Say, mister," he addressed the profound-looking man, "do you know what will cure a dog of fleas?"

"No, sir," said the profound-looking stranger.

"Don't know any kind of 'intment nor nothin' that'll kill 'em off?"

"No, sir."

"No dog-wash nor anythin' er that sort?"

"No, sir."

"No kind er pizen nor nothin'?"

"No, sir."

"No interest in dogs?"

"Not the slightest."

The train stopped here, and the profound-looking stranger got out.

"Stupid clown!" said he to the brakeman as he glanced at the man of dogs.

The man of dogs turned to his friend and said:

"Duffer, ain't he?"

Exquisite Witticisms.

Of Douglas Jerrold, the late Edmund Yates graphically related that, as he was escorting the wit one night to the Bedford Hotel, "up New street we met two or three drunken rolsters, one of whom, after blinding up against me, apologized and asked the way to the Judge and Jury," a popular entertainment of the day. Instantly Jerrold bent forward and addressed him: "Straight on young man; continue in the path you are now pursuing and you can't fail to come to them!" It was to Peter Cunningham, mentioning his fondness for calves' feet, that Jerrold said "Extremes meet!" To Mrs. Alfred Wigan, expressing her fear that her hair had been turned gray by the application of some strong stimulant, he said: "I know, essence of thyme." One evening Yates and Jerrold were at a ball when Yates inquired: "Who is that man there, dancing with Mrs. Jerrold?" "God knows, my dear boy," Jerrold replied, looking around for an instant; "some member of the Humane Society, I suppose." A week before Jerrold died, Yates met him at dinner, where also was Albert Smith, whose engagement to the lady he afterward married was then rumored. The host having asked Smith to ring the bell for dinner, Jerrold said: "Yes, Albert, why don't you ring that bell?" Of his godfather, Edmund Byng, Yates told this anecdote: Byng once asked a guest at his own table how did you like that dish? "It was very good," "Good, sir?" "Of course it was good! Everything is good that comes to this table. I didn't ask you if it was good; I asked you if you liked it."

It Was Mathematical.

Said a well-known raconteur of snake stories the other day, by way of a wind-up to several:

"I can't call any more to mind just at present. My wife knows a lot of snake stories, but I've forgotten 'em. By the way, though, I've got a regular living curiosity down at my place. One day my eldest boy was sitting on a stool in the back yard, doing his sums, and he couldn't get 'em right. He felt something against his face, and there was a little snake curled up on his shoulder and looking at the slate. In four minutes he had done all the sums. We've tamed him, so he keeps all our accounts, and he is the quickest head at figures you ever saw. He'll run up a column eight feet long in three seconds. I wouldn't take a prize for him."

"What kind of a snake is he?" inquired the listener curiously.

"The neighbors call him an adder."

"Oh, yes," said the other, a little disconcerted. "I've heard of the species."—Chicago Times.

Counselor "Therefore."

Sergeant Kelly, a celebrity of the Irish bar, had a remarkable habit of drawing conclusions directly at variance with his premises, and was consequently nicknamed "Counselor Therefore." In court, on one occasion, he thus addressed the jury: "The case is so clear, gentlemen, that you can not possibly misunderstand it, and I should pay your understandings a very poor compliment if I dwelt upon it for another minute; therefore, I shall at once proceed to explain it to you as minutely as possible."

Baby Carriages.

A baby carriage, designed especially for the use of those who live in flats, which can be folded together, so that one person can handily carry it up and down stairs, is a New York invention.

## LEPERS OF SIBERIA.

MISS KATE MARSDEN'S LABORS AMONG THEM.

A Brave Young English Lady Who Endured Untold Hardships to Alleviate the Misery of Russian Criminals—Noble Example of Extreme Unselfishness.

All for Humanity.

The world has never witnessed a nobler example of supreme unselfishness, unless it be the untiring labors of Father Damien among the lepers of Molokai, than that furnished by Miss Kate Marsden, the young English woman who spent some time with the lepers of far-off Siberia. It required a total self-forgetfulness and a love of humanity that not one person in a million possesses to undergo the hardships she endured and the risk of life which she counted as nothing, and all this for a people who were strangers to her.



KATE MARSDEN.

Four years ago Miss Marsden became so interested in the stories of the horrible sufferings of the lepers of Siberia that her heart was touched and she determined to ameliorate their condition. She first went to Queen Victoria, who was so pleased with the project that she interested the Princess of Wales, who wrote to her sister, the Empress of Russia. The latter replied, expressing great pleasure if she could be of any use. It was owing to her efforts that Miss Marsden secured written recommendations to all the authorities and officers of the country. She left England for Siberia the latter part of 1890. When she reached St. Petersburg the Empress gave her a reception and presented her with a large sum of money, to be used at her discretion.

She left Moscow for Siberia Feb. 1, 1891, her objective point being Yakutsk, the extreme province of Eastern Siberia. She left the train at Shumsk, and from there had to travel by sledges. She was on these sledges for months, traveling thousands of miles. And then for a long time she used the tarantula wagons. She stopped at the different capitals in order to rest as well as to gain the assistance of the governors, churchmen and



A WOMAN CRAWLING TO HER BUT WITH HER ALLOWANCE OF FOOD.

other influential persons and, through the recommendations of which the Empress of Russia had given her, she was enabled to organize several collection committees and was assured of substantial assistance.

She reached Yakutsk in June, where official notices of her intended visit had preceded her. It is to Yakutsk that the Russian Government banishes the most dangerous criminals, and it was here she found so many lepers compelled to live in the forests among such horrible surroundings as to occasion extreme suffering. The inhabitants refuse to have anything to do with the lepers, as they believe the disease is not only contagious but a direct curse of the devil. Nothing had been done to alleviate their sufferings or to assist them in any way before Miss Marsden's visit.

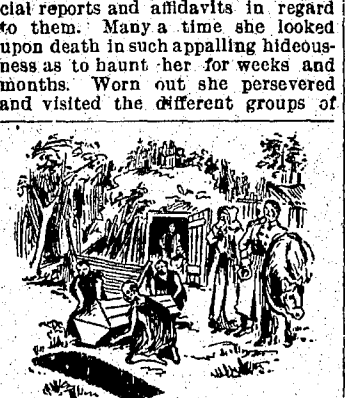
Looked Upon Death.

When she left Yakutsk to visit the lepers in that vicinity she was accompanied by fifteen men, comprising



BRINGING FOOD FOR LEPERS UNABLE TO LEAVE THEIR HUTS.

Farmers' soldiers, and state officers. They took with them thirty horses, and covered 1,800 miles before they made the rounds. The dangers and hardships of this unprecedented ride were of so incredible a nature that Miss Marsden carefully prepared official reports and affidavits in regard to them. Many a time she looked upon death in such appalling hideousness as to haunt her for weeks and months. Worn out she persevered and visited the different groups of



BURIAL OF A LEPER.

lepers, helping and consoling them with promises of lasting assistance. The heartrending scenes that she daily witnessed made her all the more determined to leave no stone unturned in bettering the lot of these unfortunate. She consulted with the officials who accompanied her in regard to the best location for her future colony, which should comprise

cottages, hospitals, etc., and was enthusiastic in all that she did as to awaken the greatest confidence wherever she went. The lepers had lost all confidence in mankind owing to the unsuccessful attempts made by the local governments of Eastern Siberia to alleviate their condition. The only assistance they had been given by one of the men from the village who visited their locality once or twice a week. He never saw them, but left food in a certain place, to which the unfortunate creatures would crawl until they had secured it.

Kate Marsden, after a short rest in which she was not by any means idle, as she arranged the plans for the different buildings and adopted measures for organization, started on her return trip in August. Of course, the journey from Yakutsk to Moscow was as difficult to make as the one from Moscow to Yakutsk, but with the indomitable courage, so characteristic of the woman she bore the hardships of the return trip. The receptions that she met with at different places on the road were most gratifying. She conferred with the different committees, and everywhere large donations were made for her work. She accomplished what she had deemed impossible even in her wildest expectations. When she reached England she received the hearty approval of Queen Victoria. In a letter recommending her efforts and the work which she had accomplished and wished to accomplish. This was the means of awakening a wider interest in her work throughout England, and numerous contributions came to her from all sides.

The Wonderful Gulf Stream.

People who visit the east coast of Florida, and especially the Indian River and the Lake Worth region, often wonder why the climate of that section is so delightful at all times of the year and so different in almost every particular from what one would expect in those latitudes. The explanation is simple enough. The difference between northern and semitropical Florida, apart from the latitudinal distance, is due to the elevation of the former and the distance from it of the Gulf stream. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico temper the immediate coast line. Their effect does not extend far inland. The stream is pressed close to the east coast shore along Dade County by the Bahama banks. Atlantic steamships southward bound, to avoid the force of the current, stand in so near the shore that they can at some points be hailed from land. The Gulf stream is an old story, but it is a great fact. This vast, deep blue ocean river, a thousand times the volume of the Mississippi, is thirty miles wide, 2,000 feet deep, and has a velocity of five miles an hour the year round. The temperature of the stream is eighty-four degrees, or nine degrees higher than the waters of the ocean through which it flows. The trade winds blowing nine-tenths of the time, winter and summer from the eastward, bear the stratum of warm air formed by the Gulf stream westward across the land. This is why the east coast is milder and more equable than the west coast in the same latitude. With the Gulf stream are found three other equalizing agencies—the trade winds, the Everglades, with a water surface preventing a land breeze, and the zone of high mountain pressure. The midsummer heat, that might otherwise be ninety-five degrees, is reduced to something like eighty-eight degrees. The midwinter chill, which might get down to thirty degrees, is warmed up to something like forty degrees.

Nature's Laboratory.

The cream of tartar tree belongs to the category of plants yielding ready-made products. They are members of the genus "Adansonia." The height of the tree is from forty to seventy feet, while the top is over one hundred and eighty feet across. A Venetian who has left us the most ancient description of the tree tells us that in 1454 he found one at the mouth of the Senegal with a circumference of one hundred and twelve feet. The tree is very disproportionate, as may be gathered from the fact that Gregory—at whom the Australian species is named—saw one eighty-five feet in circumference at a height of two feet from the ground. The acid is found in the farinaceous pulp surrounding the seed, and has at all times been highly esteemed by travelers, who mix it with a little water in order to make a refreshing beverage. The bark of the tree contains a remarkably strong fiber which in some parts is made into ropes, in others woven into cloth. A bitter principle, to which the name of "Adansonia" has been given, is extracted from the bark. It appears in fine white needles of a small similar to that of aloes or gentian, and is extremely bitter in taste. It is interesting from the fact that it is the only product known up to the present that has an antagonistic action to the Strophanthus arrow-poison, a deadly poison used by the natives on the west and east coasts of Africa, to insure their arrows inflicting a fatal wound.

Good Advice.

Sixty years ago the incumbent of a church in Hull used to be called Vicar Bromby. In appearance he was not unlike Socrates, and people did say that he was better acquainted with Socrates than with St. Paul.

Just after the passage of the first reform bill, in 1832, he preached a sermon in which he uttered this wholesome Socratic passage:

"In these days we hear a great deal about reform. Let me give you a piece of advice: the best reform to make one person better. I need not say who the person may be."

Tea from Africa.

In the colony of Natal tea continues to be largely grown in the coast districts, chiefly in Victoria County and the Lower Umzimkulu division. The area under cultivation may be put down at about 2,200 acres.

Frosts of '92.

On the night of June 11, 1892, there were heavy frosts all over New England, and in Livingston County, New York, 300 sheep that had been sheared a few days before were frozen to death.

## WILL BEAT THE WORLD.

George Vanderbilt's Princely Domain in North Carolina.

Near Asheville, N. C., is the estate of George Vanderbilt, named Biltmore, on which he has spent already \$5,000,000, and which will cost as much more before it is finished. The house, now only partly finished, is probably the most magnificent private dwelling in the country. It is built of Bedford stone on the model of a famous French chateau. It has been in process of building for three years, and at the present is not more than half completed. The largest room is the banquet hall, with a ceiling sixty-five feet high, a salon as large as an ordinary church, and a li-



VANDERBILT'S INCOMPLETE CASTLE.

brary somewhat larger. The house will be heated by open fire places, since Mr. Vanderbilt has a horror of steam, and these are placed in nearly every room. Adjoining the house is the stable, as beautifully built as any mansion on Fifth avenue. The interior is finished in white enameled brick, such as most persons are glad to have about their fireplaces.

The grounds surrounding the house cover whole miles, and are laid out with the greatest care and taste. Mr. Vanderbilt bought up home-steads for a long distance about to form a park. There is a little farm, however, of nine acres, worth perhaps \$45, that Mr. Vanderbilt cannot buy. It belongs to an old negro



HOUSE THAT V



